(h) Disclosure of Critical Infrastructure Information. Disclosure of information that is both SSI and has been designated as critical infrastructure information under section 214 of the Homeland Security Act is governed solely by the requirements of section 214 and any implementing regulations.

§15.17 Consequences of unauthorized disclosure of SSI.

Violation of this part is grounds for a civil penalty and other enforcement or corrective action by DOT, and appropriate personnel actions for Federal employees. Corrective action may include issuance of an order requiring retrieval of SSI to remedy unauthorized disclosure or an order to cease future unauthorized disclosure.

§15.19 Destruction of SSI.

- (a) DOT. Subject to the requirements of the Federal Records Act (5 U.S.C. 105), including the duty to preserve records containing documentation of a Federal agency's policies, decisions, and essential transactions, DOT destroys SSI when no longer needed to carry out the agency's function.
- (b) Other covered persons. (1) In general. A covered person must destroy SSI completely to preclude recognition or reconstruction of the information when the covered person no longer needs the SSI to carry out transportation security measures.
- (2) Exception. Paragraph (b)(1) of this section does not require a State or local government agency to destroy information that the agency is required to preserve under State or local law.

17—INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF **TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES**

- Sec. 17.1 What is the purpose of these regulations?
- 17.2 What definitions apply to these regulations?
- 17.3 What programs and activities of the Department are subject to these regulations?
- 17.4 [Reserved]
- 17.5 What is the Secretary's obligation with respect to Federal interagency coordina-

- 17.6 What procedures apply to the selection of programs and activities under these regulations?
- 17.7 How does the Secretary communicate with state and local officials concerning the Department's programs and activities?
- 17.8 How does the secretary provide states an opportunity to comment on proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development?
- 17.9 How does the Secretary receive and respond to comments?
- 17.10 How does the Secretary make efforts to accommodate intergovernmental concerns?
- 17.11 What are the Secretary's obligations in interstate situations?
- 17.12 How may a state simplify, consolidate, or substitute federally required state plans?
- 17.13 May the Secretary waive any provision of these regulations?

AUTHORITY: Executive Order 12372, July 14, 1982 (47 FR 30959), as amended April 8, 1983 (48 FR 15887): sec. 401 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, as amended (31 U.S.C. 6506); sec. 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3334).

SOURCE: 48 FR 29272, June 24, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§17.1 What is the purpose of these regulations?

- (a) The regulations in this part implement Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs," issued July 14, 1982, and amended on April 8, 1983. These regulations also implement applicable provisions of section 401 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966
- (b) These regulations are intended to foster an intergovernmental partnership and a strengthened Federalism by relying on state processes and on state, areawide, regional and local coordination for review of proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development.
- (c) These regulations are intended to aid the internal management of the Department, and are not intended to create any right or benefit enforceable at law by a party against the Department or its officers.